



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

sufficient to claim forgiveness for the deterioration of style and taste that soon followed.

We are not able to illustrate with the table the vases and statuettes that its forms and proportions would require, nor the mural decoration, pier glass and panelling, the architectural lines of which are necessary to exhibit that harmony of style which the representation of the table alone fails to show.

Plate 53. — Ornamental Border for Title Page or Cover of a Book; designed by Prof. Spiess in Munich.

Egg-Cup; designed in the Austrian Museum for Art and Industry in Vienna.

Plate 54. — Park Gate from the design of Ch. Boileau Son, Archt. in Paris, by Lagnas, Metal Worker in Presles (Seine et Oise).

Plate 55. — Capitals and Consoles in Marble. Italian Renaissance Work.

The three vault brackets illustrated above are taken from the Ducal Palace of Urbino of which we have already published a marble chimney piece. Graceful design and exquisite workmanship, favoured by the employment of marble, the natural colour of the material being relieved by the delicate use of blue and gold, all contribute to make us rank these specimens amongst the most perfect productions of Italian Renaissance. Not less beautiful are the two capitals below which belong to the Certosa near Florence, a building justly celebrated for its decorative sculpture.

Plate 56. — Indian Peasant Vessels in the Berlin Gewerbe-Museum.

These vessels are in common clay, burnt and glazed like our ordinary earthenware for domestic use, from which they are distinguished by beauty of form and ornament.

VARIOUS.

Utilisation of Ivory Dust.

In the manufacture of paper-knives, keys for musical instruments, and other articles, large quantities of ivory dust are annually produced, and endeavours have been frequently made to utilise it by means of some agglutinative solution which would enable the mass to be moulded into various forms, but hitherto all attempts have ended in failure more or less complete. Much of the clean ivory dust is boiled to obtain the gelatine, which makes excellent jelly when suitably flavoured; and the refuse is sold to the manure-makers. M. Latry, however, has described to the French Society for the Encouragement of Industry a method by which ivory dust and the dust of bones can, by means of an agglutinative substance, and under the influence of a high temperature and compression, be moulded into various articles, suitably coloured, and of extreme hardness.

Cement for Iron.

The *Iron Age* recommends the following cement: — Take four or five parts by weight of dried and finely powdered brick earth, and one part of peroxide of manganese, and mix them with two parts of fine iron filings, which must be free from rust, one half part common salt, and one half part borax. Grind all fine together and mix intimately, then make into a stiff mass with water. The cement is applied as soon as made. It is first gently warmed, and then exposed to a heat little short of whiteness. It is stated to be thus converted into a slag-like material which stands boiling water and all common heats. Another recipe is: Equal parts of finely sifted peroxide of manganese and finely triturated zinc, which are rubbed up to a thickish fluid with common water glass; this must be applied as soon as ready, and makes as hard a cement as the foregoing.

Iron Paving.

By permission of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, a portion of the new wood paving in Beech-street has been charged with iron (3 cwt. to the square yard) by way

of experiment. The object is to increase the durability of wood and preserve and protect it from heavy racking traffic, and to test the practicability of securing small blocks of iron without framework, and so as to deaden the noise and counteract the other disadvantage of metal, as hitherto applied. The ordinary wood paving blocks are bevelled by machinery on the upper and lower edges, and between each row is laid a row of cast-iron blocks of double wedged section, thicker at the upper and lower surfaces than in the centre, so as to fit mechanically between the bevelled wood blocks, which on section are thicker in the centre than at the upper and lower surfaces. The iron blocks weigh 16 lb. each, are rounded and serrated on surface for foothold, and perforated for grouting material, and are bedded in sand on the ordinary concretebed. The designer and patentee, Mr. Dennison (a London architect), states that the cost, though heavy at first, will not in the long run exceed either granite, wood or asphalte.

Iron.

Spongy Platinum.

The production of spongy platinum, says the *Metallarbeiter*, is a task more easy in appearance than reality. The principal requirement of spongy platinum is that it should be spongy, but this obvious requirement is very frequently overlooked, and hard and useless masses of platinum are produced through overheating the sponge and running together the finer particles. Into a concentrated solution of muriate of ammonia drop a similar solution of platinum chloride; a yellow precipitate is formed, which is washed three or four times with hot water to free it from the sal ammoniac. This precipitate, when properly cleaned, and while still moist, is dropped on a very thin platinum wire stretched several times across a small ring of copper, and is then allowed to dry thoroughly. After drying, it is slightly heated over a spirit lamp, contact with the flame of which is to be avoided. As above remarked, only very careful heating over the spirit lamp will give satisfactory results.

Iron.